

New Names in African Celastraceae and Rutaceae

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ABSTRACT. *Maytenus masindei* Gereau (Celastraceae) and *Vepris hiernii* Gereau (Rutaceae) are published as avowed substitutes (replacement names) for *Maytenus conferta* Masinde ex N. Robson and *Cranzia angolensis* Hiern.

Key words: Africa, Celastraceae, *Cranzia*, *Maytenus*, Rutaceae, *Vepris*.

Although Loesener (1892: 206) failed to provide full and direct reference to a basionym when he published the combination *Maytenus conferta* (Ruiz & Pavón) Reissek ex Loesener (Celastraceae), the citation of "*Celastrus* Ruiz & Pav., Baill. pr. Parte" in the synonymy of *Maytenus* on the preceding page and the parenthetical citation of "Ruiz et Pav." in the new combination constitute an indirect reference to the basionym *Celastrus confertus* Ruiz & Pavón (Fl. peruv. 3: 7. 1802) and satisfy the requirements of the ICBN Article 32.4 (Greuter et al., 2000: 54). The combination was never listed in *Index Kewensis*, although Macbride (1951: 263) and Liesner (1993: 344) used this name for a species occurring in Peru and Bolivia. The recently published name for a species from East Africa is a later homonym of this combination and thus requires an avowed substitute (replacement name).

Maytenus masindei Gereau, nom. nov. Replaced name: *Maytenus conferta* Masinde ex N. Robson, Fl. Trop. E. Africa (Celastraceae): 16. 1994, nom. illeg. Not *M. conferta* (Ruiz & Pavón) Reissek ex Loesener, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 3(5): 206. 1892. TYPE: Kenya. Kilifi Dist., Marafa, *Luke & Robertson 2498* (holotype, EA not seen; isotypes, K not seen, MO).

Robson (1994: 16) ascribed the name *Maytenus conferta* solely to Masinde, but with no indication that Masinde provided the description; as in the ICBN Article 46.4, Ex. 17 and 18 (Greuter et al., 2000: 73), the name must be attributed to Masinde ex N. Robson. *Maytenus masindei* is a species endemic to coastal Kenya and Tanzania, distinguished from *M. heterophylla* (Ecklon & Zeyher) N. Robson by thickly coriaceous capsules, very

short, few-flowered pistillate inflorescences, and usually small, crowded, coriaceous subsessile leaves.

Mziray (1992: 68) included *Diphasia* Pierre in the synonymy of *Vepris* Commerson ex A. Jussieu (Rutaceae). *Crainzia angolensis* Hiern was long treated as *Diphasia angolensis* (Hiern) I. Verdoorn (e.g., Gilbert, 1958: 106). Due to the prior publication of *Vepris angolensis* Engler, an avowed substitute (replacement name) is required to treat *Crainzia angolensis* as a species of *Vepris*.

Vepris hiernii Gereau, nom. nov. Replaced name: *Crainzia angolensis* Hiern, Cat. afr. pl. 1: 115. 1896; *Diphasia angolensis* (Hiern) I. Verdoorn, Kew Bull. 1926: 411. 1926; *Vepris angolensis* (Hiern ['Verdoorn']) Mziray, Symb. Bot. Upsal. 30(1): 70. 1992, nom. illeg. Not *Vepris angolensis* Engler, Nat. Pflanzenfam. 3(4): 178. 1896; *Fagaropsis angolensis* (Engler) Dale, Trees and Shrubs of Kenya 99. 1936. TYPE: Angola. Cuanza Norte, Golungo Alto, Sobado de Bumba, rio Quiapoza, *Welwitsch 4552* (holotype, BM not seen; isotype, LISU not seen).

Vepris hiernii is a shrub or small tree distributed in gallery forests of Angola, Gabon, and Democratic Republic of Congo, distinguished from other species of *Vepris* in those countries by an isostemonous androecium and bilocular ovary (diagnostic characters of *Diphasia*).

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